

Fair Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers by night; fresh southerly winds.

The Washington Times.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE
RECORD OF THE NEWS
AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NUMBER 2912.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOER LEADERS SIGN BRITISH TERMS OF PEACE

Thirty-two Months of Fighting in South Africa
Brought to an End by Formal Agreement
in the Old Burgher Capital.

LONDON CHEERS IN CHURCH AND STREET

War Office Makes Pretoria Dispatches Public Without Delay.

GENERAL KITCHENER SENDS OFFICIAL TIDINGS

Illuminations, Set in Place for the King's Birthday,
Lit Again in Honor of the Cessation of Hostilities—Americans Join in the Rejoicings at the English Metropolis—Notices of the Termination of the War Read at Religious Services Cause Enthusiasm in Houses of Worship.

LONDON, June 1.—The proclamation that the British empire is at peace after thirty-three months of an unprecedentedly stubborn struggle is spreading tonight throughout the capital, where it is received with jubilation, but without tumult.

There were growing crowds at a late hour around the chief West End restaurants cheering and otherwise displaying great enthusiasm, while the bands played "God Save the King," but the characteristic mood of the nation on hearing the news was displayed in the churches, where the announcement was read from the pulpits at the evening service.

The congregations in St. Paul's Cathedral, the City Temple, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, which is being used for the abbey services while the coronation work is going on in the latter edifice, were all called upon to sing the national anthem, to which they fervently responded.

Cheers in Churches.

At the City Temple the worshippers first raised a great shout and cheered as Dr. Parker read the announcement. The bishop of Stepney, upon ascending the pulpit at St. Paul's Cathedral, said:

"I desire to announce to the congregation that God has been pleased to answer our prayers and give us the blessings of peace."

The bishop then read General Kitchener's telegram, adding: "Comment is needless, but I ask you to render heartfelt thanks to God by singing, instead of the hymn on the paper, 'Now Thank We All, Our God,' and afterward to join in the national anthem."

The vast congregation responded with great feeling.

Cable Was Delayed.

The telegram of General Kitchener announcing the definite news that terms were to be signed was delayed somewhat owing to defects in the African cable. It reached the war office at 12:30, where it was immediately deciphered and a copy of it sent by messenger to the King at Buckingham Palace, where the royal family were informed before lunch.

The king left the palace at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with the Portuguese minister and several others in a covered motor car. It was noticed that his majesty was more radiant than usual, but the groups of promenaders to whose greetings he bowed in response did not guess that he knew peace had been declared.

The king, who wore a light brown coat and soft hat, took an hour's run, but did not visit any of the ministers.

Sent to Ministers.

Copies of the telegram had already been sent to the members of the cabinet and the lord mayor of London. After an interchange of messages it was decided at 5 o'clock to display the telegram on the walls of the war office and the mansion house.

Neither of these is situated in a locality that is frequented on Sundays. The result was that the news spread slowly from mouth to mouth, always followed by the query: "Is it official?" Confirmation, however, was complete and widespread, when copies of the dispatch were posted at all the hotels and restaurants and its contents were announced from platforms, at concerts, and in the churches.

The attendants at these places, dispersing to the residential suburbs, carried the news throughout the capital. The preachers confined themselves to

words of gratitude and the announcement of thanksgiving services during the coming week, with the singular exception of Canon Henson, a well-known ritualist preacher and intimate friend of Lord Salisbury's son, who, before his sermon at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, delivered what was virtually a political speech on the situation.

He said there had been a long war and a high-toned war on both sides, and it would best be closed by a generous settlement of details, which his hearers would doubtless learn tomorrow. Mutual respect for each other at the end of the conflict was the best guarantee for permanent harmony.

It should not be forgotten that this peace had been heavily purchased, and that the fact that it had cost so dearly added to the special responsibility.

All must now exert themselves not to yield to resentment or strife. All must try to build up a great civilization in South Africa.

Archbishop Glad.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, when informed at Lambeth Palace, simply said: "I am glad."

It is announced that a general day of thanksgiving will be observed, probably on June 5.

Cludon was ablaze with illuminations at a late hour. Owing to the celebration of the King's official birthday, which occurred Friday, and the approach of the coronation, all the clubs were provided with devices which could be displayed at a moment's notice.

These were mostly brilliant electrically-lighted flambeaux and laurel wreaths surrounding the king's and queen's initials.

Typical of the reception of the news in the fashionable world was the scene at the Carlton Hotel, where 600 persons dined in the restaurant. Glittering jewels and luxurious gowns abounded.

The Meaning Grasped.

The company listened with momentary surprise when the hotel band began its program with the national anthem. Instantly all rose, grasping the meaning of the music.

The scene that followed was one of the utmost animation. The diners sang the anthem and chorus, and repeatedly cheered the king and the army. Everybody joined in the rejoicing. A record quantity of champagne was opened.

Many leaders of London society and a considerable sprinkling of Americans were included in the gathering. The latter included Charles A. Peabody, J. Pedraza, D. Mackay, Heber R. Bishop, A. C. Tower and his wife, Wallace Ewing, Miss Frances Chase, W. A. Taylor, Edna May, T. B. Wanamaker and Daniel Frohman, of New York, and J. D. Phelan, ex-mayor of San Francisco.

America's Sympathy.

The latter said:

"American feeling sympathizes completely with the British on this occasion. We are all delighted. Peace will benefit the British, benefit us and please everybody. This demonstration does us good. It reminds us of the scene in the Waldorf Astoria after the Spanish war. Nobody is more enthusiastic in the welcome of peace than the Americans here."

Madame Melba was among the diners at the Carlton Hotel. Several persons pressed her to sing, but she refused.

General G. B. Williams, who is staying at the Hotel Cecil, said:

"The Americans at the Hotel Cecil are as pleased as the British, with whom they rejoiced at the blessings of peace."

King Edward Expresses His Deep Satisfaction.

LONDON, June 1.—The following message from the king was published late tonight:

"The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to earnest co-operation by all his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

FIRST CRISIS IN THE MINE STRIKE TODAY

Order Calling Out Engineers and Firemen Goes Into Effect.

FEARS OF VIOLENCE GROWING

Divergent Views Entertained as to Number That Will Quit.

WARNING PROCLAMATION UP

Day Spent Quietly in the Anthracite Region—Miners Urged to Stay Away From the Collieries—The Latter Being Fortified and Prepared for Defense—Mr. Mitchell Confident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 1.—To-

morrow morning at 7 o'clock the strike situation enters upon a new phase. Then begins the era of active hostilities. Heretofore, with both forces, it has been a season of preparation. On the part of the miners there has been a diligent attempt to prepare the way for attack by a heavy artillery fire of proclamations, of grievances and offers of arbitration. On the part of the operators there have been only stern preparations for long and bitter resistance. Not once has the mine workers' union succeeded in drawing the enemy's fire.

Two weeks ago, in the call for the strike, came the miners' first threat of actual aggression. Tomorrow, in the attempt to withdraw the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen, the aggression actually begins. In all that the mine workers' union has done heretofore the mine operators were able to remain both passive and silent. That which the mine workers' union proposes to do tomorrow the operators are absolutely compelled to resist.

A Vital Blow.

Withdrawing the miners from the mines was simply a blow at the production of coal. Withdrawing men whose labor prevents the mine from filling with water is a blow, and, in many instances, a vital one, at mine property itself. Residents of anything like long standing here have become more or less experts in the science of strike warfare. Most of these experts, looking on at the struggle as disinterested observers, believe that in this attempting to strike at the mining property itself, Mr. Mitchell has made a bad tactical blunder.

They regard it as bad because it seems sure to develop weakness, in that his call to the men running the pumps will only be partially responded to. But most of all they regard it as bad because it puts the union in the position of the aggressor.

Furthermore, it is believed that in precipitating this crisis Mr. Mitchell has brought upon his country a grave danger. The places of all engineers, firemen, and pumpmen who quit tomorrow will be at once filled. The work of pumping out the mines will go on. Then for the strikers there is this alternative—either they must admit that in the first scuffle they have been beaten or else they must resort to violence to prevent the mines from being pumped.

Proclamations Up.

What the latter would mean it is not difficult to guess. The sheriff of Lackawanna has already posted proclamations at the mines in his county warning all persons not having authority to be there to keep away from the premises. Many of the mining properties are already fenced in with tall board fences with barbed wires stretched along their tops.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Cost of the Struggle in Treasure and Men.

The war in South Africa, begun officially on October 11, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum, was concluded on May 31, 1902. It therefore continued two years, seven months and twenty days, and has been won by the British at a cost which, in the words of Oom Paul Kruger, the Transvaal President, "staggered humanity."

The official British statistics to April 1 of this year give these losses:

	Officers.	Men.
Total deaths in South Africa.....	1,020	20,031
Missing and prisoners.....	384	9,181
Sent home as invalids.....	2,973	68,311

The British have taken about 37,000 Boer prisoners, and of killed and wounded on that side there are no reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the Boer Republics. The cost of the war to the British up to April last was a little over \$825,000,000. Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 50,000.

LONDON PAPERS PAY HONOR TO KITCHENER

Earned Unique Reputation, "Telegraph" Says.

War Has Brought All Parts of Empire Closer, "Daily Mail" Declares—Tributes to Statesmen.

LONDON, June 1.—The "Telegraph" says that the struggle has been brought to an end amid no scenic spectacle or dramatic climax. "General Kitchener, coping with iron resolution and remorseless certainty, with the most thankless and ungrateful problem that could beset a soldier, has earned a unique and enduring reputation and the imperishable recognition of his country. For two and a half years the army has been subjected to the most trying and continuous strain to which the morale of troops has been exposed at any time. Henceforth we can cherish the satisfaction of preparing for the moment when England will hail with exultant enthusiasm the return of the commander, officers and men who have achieved victory for her cause. Last, but not least, the nation, loyal and free, which has known, as none ever did, how to combine civil liberty with world wide dominion, has the glorious privilege of remembering that from the very opening of the struggle British subjects at home and over the sea have given the most impressive example known in history of the maintenance of empire by the democracy."

The "Morning Post" declares that the war, in which all parts of the empire have partaken, has brought Great and Greater Britain together in a manner unforeseen and hardly hoped for. Great Britain, it adds, has been the champion not merely of the great principles with which her long history is associated, but also of the interests of other nations, whose people during the whole course of the war have persistently maligned her. The British blood that has been so freely shed has been shed in a struggle for the right.

Anniversary of Amiens.

The "Daily Mail" notes that it is a coincidence that the news should be known in England on the anniversary of the public celebrations of the peace of Amiens a hundred years ago. Then the nation returned its solemn thanks for its victory in the prolonged struggle with the French republic.

The "Standard," in an editorial on the future of South Africa, defends the suspension of the constitution of the Cape Colony on the ground that it is desirable that that colony be under the same system of government as the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. It says that the Cape Colony can no longer be the leading colony. The seat of government must follow the altered center of gravity in the African empire.

The "Times" says it believes that the conditions accepted by the Boers are essentially the same as those rejected by General Botha a year ago.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF SIGNING OF TERMS

Lord Kitchenet Informs War Office That Articles of Surrender Have Been Accepted.

LONDON, June 1.—The conclusion of peace in South Africa was announced officially in London at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the following telegram from General Kitchener was posted at the War Office:

"PRETORIA, May 31, 11:45 p. m.—The negotiations with the Boer delegates have been concluded. Documents containing the terms of surrender were signed this evening at 10:30 by all the Boer delegates, as well as by Lord Milner and myself."

Details of the Surrender Withheld,
But They Are Said to Be
Severe.

No Official News At British Embassy.

Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, first secretary of British embassy: "I have nothing at all from my government bearing on the treaty of peace just signed with the Boers. The terms of the new instrument are utterly unknown to me."

"If, as you tell me, the war is over, I am glad of it. There is nothing more I can say, as there is really no official information at hand giving the foundations on which the treaty is based."

DR. LEYDS PREDICTS ANOTHER WAR SOON

He and Mr. Kruger Dissatisfied Because Negotiations Were Carried on Without Them.

LONDON, June 1.—The Brussels correspondent of the "Telegraph" says that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds are greatly dissatisfied because the Boer leaders in South Africa conducted the peace negotiations without consulting them.

Dr. Leyds and his friends assert that peace will last only a few months. The Boers, supported by the Afrikaners, in the Cape Colony, will again take up arms against England.

BRITISH ABROGATE BOER PROCLAMATIONS

Orders Dealing With the Currency and Claims for Interest Terminated.

PRETORIA, June 1, 10:45 a. m.—The Boers have submitted and peace reigns. The agreement was signed at midnight Saturday.

The British authorities have issued a proclamation terminating a number of civil proclamations of the Boer government issued in October, 1899, at the commencement of the war. These deal with the currency and claims for interest on mortgages prior to June 1, 1902.

It directs that no action at law be entertained for claims thereon until December 1, 1902.

WHAT THE BOERS ASKED.

Four Points Discussed by the Conference at Vereeniging.

LONDON, June 2.—The Pretoria correspondent of the "Telegraph," writing under date of May 10, when the Vereeniging conference was assembling, says the delegates would discuss four points—equal languages, a grant of \$3,000,000 to rebuild and restock farms, a certain form of self-government, and complete amnesty for all, including rebels.

When the delegates came from Klerksdorp they presented a paper asking for an acknowledgment that England was responsible for the war. General Kitchener immediately drew a blue pencil through it.

Stubborn Fight Against All Generals.

Representative William L. Stark of Nebraska: "I am especially glad to hear that all of the Boers' efforts have not been in vain, and that they have at last come to an agreement with England."

"They have made a stubborn fight against all of the British commanders, and could have kept the fight up longer."

"England should give them the best terms possible, and then they can govern themselves."

LORD MAYOR OVERCOME.

Reads Kitchener's Message and Asks Crowds to Be Orderly.

LONDON, June 1.—The lord mayor was overcome with emotion when the news was told to him. He cried: "Thank God; thank God, it is over." He soon had a great notice in red lettering prepared, announcing that peace had been proclaimed. He and the lady mayors each held an end and showed the announcement to the passers-by.

Then they tied it to a banner and across the steps in front of the Mansion House, their official residence. The lady mayors were in tears. The lord mayor read General Kitchener's telegram from the steps.

He added that he hoped the citizens of London would show their appreciation of the good news by behaving quietly. Their soldiers had been fighting for the empire, and it was now for the people to show that they were worthy of the empire.

After saying, "Let us now pray for a long and happy peace," he called for three cheers, finishing with "The King, God bless him."

FINAL ACT OF CHIVALRY

Leaders Held Out to Aid Rebels.

DANGER IN CAPE COLONY

The Irreconcilables, It Is Feared, Will Join With the Afrikaners to Continue Guerrilla Warfare. Mr. Steyn Unable to Sign Documents.

LONDON, June 1.—It is peace at last, an inglorious but honorable peace.

News came of the signing of the terms of Boer surrender early this afternoon. The authorities wisely decided not to wait for Mr. Balfour's promised announcement in the house of commons tomorrow.

Therefore, they gave the welcome tidings to the people after a short delay. The effect of the great news upon the English public is hard to describe.

No Details Published.

No details of the terms of the Boer submission have been published. The bare announcement of the surrender of all the forces of the former republics is all that is vouchsafed. One Pretoria correspondent is enabled to say this in addition:

"The terms which the Boers have accepted are, on the whole, less liberal, and their future rights and privileges are more strictly curtailed, than in the offers of which they might have availed themselves earlier in the war. This will occasion surprise here and elsewhere."

"The explanation is that the Boers have struggled throughout the negotiations, not for their own interests, but for those of their allies from the Cape Colony who, in their character of rebels, are liable to grievous penalties."

Last Act of Chivalry. Thus has the Boer nation perished in a last act of chivalry. It is a further surprise that the Boers have preserved unanimity even in their final submission.

All the recognized leaders have joined in the surrender. Mr. Steyn, ex-president of the Orange Free State, is the only prominent representative who has not signed the capitulation, and his signature is absent simply because he is prostrate with paralysis and unable to hold a pen.

As for the rank and file the chief commanders have assured General Kitchener that while there are some individual irreconcilables, a vast majority will submit. Those who still refuse to bend the knee to Great Britain will probably join the Cape Colony rebels.

The secession in that colony is greater now than at an earlier period of the war, but it by no means follows that the rebellion will end on the Boer surrender. In fact this situation has been for some time a matter of graver concern to the government and the military authorities than the war within the former republics.

Soldiers Disappointed. In regard to the latter there is a distinct feeling of disappointment in British military circles, where the belief is expressed that General Kitchener had just completed plans for a brilliant series of movements which would have speedily overwhelmed the Boer resistance.

GOVERNOR TAFT TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS

ROME, June 1.—Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, will receive Governor Taft and his two secretaries tomorrow, when negotiations will begin for a settlement of the religious question in the Philippines. It is reported that the Washington Government is willing to indemnify the monks on taking their estates, the Holy See to fix the amount. The Washington Government has also decided to place the monasteries under the common law.